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**Pterygium inversum unguis with onset in adulthood**
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Pterygium inversum unguis is a rare form of nail disorder, and also known as ventral pterygium. It is characterized by adhesion between the distal nail bed and the ventral surface of the nail plate to obliterate the distal nail groove. Although it was first described in 1973, only a few congenital or childhood-onset cases have been reported in Korea. We herein report a case of pterygium inversum unguis with onset in adulthood. A 56-year-old man presented with subungual keratinous tissue on the volar surface of the free edge of the distal nail plate. It began one and a half years ago at both fifth fingernails, and subsequently involved all fingernails. However, toenails were spared. He experienced mild pain when he clipped the fingernails. His medical history was significant for alcoholic liver cirrhosis with portal hypertension, alcoholic pancreatitis, type 2 diabetes mellitus, peripheral neuropathy, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. Based on the clinical findings, the patient was diagnosed as pterygium inversum unguis.

Keyword: Pterygium inversum unguis, Ventral pterygium, Nail

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**A case of isolated scalp hair heterochromia possibly involving pigmentary mosaicism**
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Heterochromia is a phenomenon defined as the growth of hair of two distinct colors. It has been known that symmetric heterochromia can be physiologic, but the presence of asymmetric heterochromia might reflect a pigmentary mosaicism. We present an 8-month male child with unilateral patchy heterochromia on the scalp. The patient also had bilateral postaxial polydactyly. As skin biopsy did not demonstrate any characteristic findings, we carried on transmission electron microscope study of the affected hair that showed decreased melanosomes compared to normal hair. Blood and fibroblast karyotyping, however, did not show any abnormalities. Despite the negativity on karyotyping, we believe pigmentary mosaicism affecting hair color may herald genetic abnormalities such as those seen in trisomy 16 mosaicism.

Keyword: Heterochromia, Mosaicism, Hair color

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**Improvement of temporal triangular alopecia with topical minoxidil**
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Temporal triangular alopecia (TTA) or congenital triangular alopecia is a circumscribed, non-cicatricial, noninflammatory alopecia and confined to the frontotemporal region. It is often noticeable in childhood between the ages of 2 and 6 years, and has only been treated with complete excision or hair transplantation. We report a case of TTA who showed a clinical improvement...